[Concurrent resolution received at Department of State, June 16, 1866.

United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely: Constitution, namely :

## ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the Unit States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens the United States and of the State wherein they reside. shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or proper ty, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the sever-SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives to Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or therefore of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the 'tis not furtitants of such State, being twenty-one years of licalismed citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the their representation in Congress and the Electoral College. same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by, a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove were negroes, then to deny or abridge suffrage to them would

such disability. authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of one-half. pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

SEAL. ATTEST.

SCHUYLER COLFAX. Speaker of House of Representatives. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER. President of the Senate pro tem. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of House of Representative J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

## REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER:

The Joint Standing Committee on State and Federal Rela tions, to whom was referred the message of the Governor and accompanying documents having reference to the Amendmen of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress as Article 14, have duly considered the subject, and instructed me to make the following report:

History has taught how exceedingly difficult it is to establish any form of Government and definitely settle its powers. The interests to be conserved by it are susceptible of almost infinite modifications. These should, as far as practicable, be recon-

It may not be prudent to venture on the untried experiment

of improvement, from the mere suggestions of theory. Unless defects have been clearly discovered, which retard or impair the beneficial operation of the Government, or which endanger its purity and integrity, it were wise to let the Constitution alone. A new element of power introduced might, in a manner, (now unforeseen,) disturb the harmonious working of the system. The functions of the national and local governments, in their relations with each other, are most nicely adjusted. The precise boundaries of their orbits it may not be possible

in their day, imported serious disturbance. Again and again State and Federal authority have come into contact on new points, but forbearance, patience and calm discussion have been sufficient for their settlement, without an alteration of the fundamental law.

It were safe to say that a dissatisfaction on the part of the South, with the Constitution, in the whole, or any of its parts, or with any of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, did not produce the late revolution and civil war. The attempted withdrawal of the Southern States from the

Union, and establishment of a seperate Government, was induced by a conviction that slavery was not safe in the Union. The movement was in the interest of slavery.

lished, universally accepted and recognized by the people of complying with the conditions. the South. First, that slavery is forever abolished. Second,

For thirty years prior to 1860, slavery was the only seriously disturbing element in national politics. The controversy assumed a sectional character, because slavery was local. Now assumed a sectional character, because slavery was local. Now that the trittating cause has passed away and how also that the trittating cause has passed away and how also that the trittating cause has passed away and now also that the trittating cause for the National Government, for the purchance of the National Government, for the possed away and navy guitanting the views and purposes of the Lindenth Purchance of the South and athoritative acts of the South durchance of the South and athoritative acts of the South durchance of the South durchance of the South Purchance of the South and athoritative acts of the South durcha

nsive-touching so many points, and including so many subjects that have hereto-fore belonged exclusively to State cognizance that for a long time there must be embarrassment, confusion and interference between the Federal and State jurisdictions. It is recon ed as a cure for present distempers. The good which its friends are assured it will bring may all turn to ashes in practice, and instead of remedying grievances, it may entall on the country a long train of evils.

Three quarters of a century have pretty clearly marked the lines which separate the Federal and State judicary. Judicial decision and history have defined what class of subjects belong to the one or the other jurisdiction.

This amendment would disturb to a degree which no jurist can foresee, the established relations between the Eederal and State Courts. It would transfer to the former a supervisory and apellate control over the latter, in a very large class of subjects that now belong to the exclusive cognizance of the State tribunals. It confers on Congress large and undefined power, at the expense of the reserved rights of the State. It transfers to the United States a criminal and police regulation over the inhabitants of the States, touching matters purely domestic. of It intervenes between the State Government and its inhabitants on the assumption that there is an alienation of interest State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the and sentiment between certain portions of the population privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor And that such intervention is for the benefit of one class And that such intervention is for the benefit of one class against the other. It tends to create distrust and jealousy between the white and black races, and perpetually to disturb and keep alive these evil passions. It invites appeal from the domestic to the Federal judiciary, on questions arising on local law, on the predicate that the State courts will not deal between the parties with fairness or impartiality. It inculcates on the colored population a distrust of State law and authority for the protection of person and property, and to regard both as alien and inimical—and constantly to require the legislative and judicial corrective of the Federal power.

2d. The amendment introduces new rules, or attempts to enforce them on the States, in regard to citizenship and the elective franchise.

elective franchise.

All persons, natives of the United States, or naturalized, except Indians untaxed—are declared to be citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside,—and if the elective franchise is denied or abridged to any male inhabitant of the State 21 years of age, the basis of representation shall be re duced in the proportion such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such

It is obvious that the object is, to compel the Southern States to accept negro suffrage, on pain of the reduction of If one-half the males in Mississippi over 21 years of age cut down representation in the proportion they bear to the SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, white males over 21 years of age, which would be to reduce it

As now prescribed in the Constitution, the electors for Repor rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United | resentatives in Congress are those who have "qualifications States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obliga- requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State tion incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Legislature." Each State determines for itself the qualifica United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of tions of electors, and thus determines who may vote any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claim shall be for Representatives in Congress. It so happens that this feature of the amendment, though of general application, can have but little practical operation except in the States lately slaveholding. It makes citizesn of the United States and of the States-of the four millions of blacks. It confers on them the elective franchise on the same terms enjoyed by the whites; or if withheld or abridged, it reduces their influence in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College quite one-third. In the other States this element of the population is so small that its influence would hardly be felt in the elections. It would add about one-third to the body of citizenship in the Southern States; perhaps in two of them it would give the preponderance to the colored race. In several of the Middle, Western and Northern States, the blacks have been, and still are, kept under political disabilities. These States have not thought it to be for the public weal that any of them should be admitted to the privileges of the ballot. The franchise of voting is not a natural right. In no age or country has suffrage been universal. Everywhere it has been withheld from the female sex. Everywhere in ancient and modern civilization it has been confined to males, and such of them as had a prescribed qualification.

A wise statesman has said, "That government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants." Free institutions, representative government, can repose on no other basis than the virtue and intelligence of the people. The ballot, with safety, can be lodged only with those who have intelligence and knowledge sufficiently to understand principles,

to reason of policy, and to measure men.

When the scheme of government is so contrived, that ultimate power is with the people,-that from them and by them all public functionaries are chosen, and to them the final appeal is made on all political subjects-whether of fundamental law, or temporary expediency,—especial care should be taken that the voting class should not be swollen by sudden and large infusions of ignorance and prejudice.

It cannot be pretended that the lately enfranchised blacks are, as a body, either morally or intellectually competent to vote. They have never had any concern or participation in public affairs. In the main they are destitute of the simplest elemental training. They have no habits of thought, are incapable of comprehending our system of government, and of reasoning upon and apprehending measures of wise statesmanship. Such a step is counter to experience and practice from the very organization of the Government. The naturalization laws offer citizenship only to the white races. Applicants must serve an apprenticeship in the art of self-government. They must live here long enough to study our institutions, to become familiar with American ideas and principles, to learn to define. Time, precedent, judicial construction and the the nature and duties of citizenship, before they are entrusted acquiescence of the people, have put to rest questions which, with its responsibilities. Surely the German and Irishman and other European emigrants, are better fitted to be invested with this high privilege, the first moment of landing on our shores, than the colored race so lately emancipated.

3d. The 4th section degrades and disfranchises a most useful, intelligent and respectable class of our citizens—in a form the most odious and tyrannical—by ex post facto law.

The Proclamation of the President, of date 25th May, 1865 issued in pursuance of the invitation of Congress, offered amnesty to all those who had participated in the late civil war against the United States, on the terms of taking a prescribe form of oath-except certain descriptions of persons named in The civil war has closed with two facts, indisputably estabshed, universally accepted and recognized by the poorle

What is the value and effect of the Pardon? The Constitu

meither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State."

An ordinance passed 9th January, 1861, "to dissolve the Union between the State of Mississippi and other States united with her, &c., &c., is hereby declared null and void."

The people in the highest form in which they can exert sovereign power, have declared that slavery does not and shall not hereafter exist, and that the secession ordinance is null and void.

For thirty years prior to 1860, slavery was the only serious.

An ordinance passed 9th January, 1861, "to dissolve the United States, in reference to this clause of the Constitution, says: "It means that the power must be used according to law, that is as it had been used in England and the States when they were colonies. Without such a power in some department or functionary of the Government it would be most imperfect and deficient in its political morality."

In another case, Chief Justice Marshall says: "We must refer to the immemorial exercise of the power, by the Executive of the British nation, and judicial interpretation of it, for information as to the effect and operation of a pardon." "It must receive the same meaning as prevailed here and in England at the time it found a place in the Constitution." 5 Peters,

ensued as one of these consequences, the amnesty works a complete restoration of them. It restores the rec to the precise status they bore towards the United States befor the criminating acts were done.

These citizens would not be convicted by the Courts To reach them by a Bill of Attainder, or papost facto law, is beyond the power of Congress. The problem is yet unsolved, whether they may not be published by a Constitutional Amend-

4th. The Constitution prescribes the mode of amendment. Congress by a majority of two-thirds of each House, proposes amendments to the State Legislatures or Conventions, which when ratified by three-fourths of the States become part

The Congress is composed of Representatives of the people Each State, regardless of territory and population, is entitled to two Senators.

tendment of the Constitution, must first secure the approval of two-thirds of the people, represented in the House of Representatives, and the like number of States represented in the Senate, and must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, or Conventions representing the people of the States. If any of the States are kept compulsorily out of the Senate, or the people of any of the States are excluded from the House, it can not be said that such States and people, have con-

had no part in the vote, and have not in the legal mode express- moment the military and forcible combination against the laws senting the Pres

fourteenth amendment was recommended, the question might placed, then the work of preserving the Union was accom- lieved that he apand would be different. But such is not the fact.

The position taken by the government of the United States towards the people of the Southern States, was that they had by military combinations and insurrection forcibly opposed Constitution, to all of the rights of a State in the Union, as and resisted the authority of the United States, and that the completely as New York and Indiana, then the Constitution has war was prosecuted for the single purpose of re-establishing not been maintained, and the Union has not been preserved. the national authority and maintaining the Union. The govand their people, citizens of the United States

have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the the amendment in Congress. execution thereof obstructed in the states of South Carolina.

Georgia, Alabama, &c., by combinations too powerful to be is in disagreement with all right ideas of Representative Govsuppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or ernment to hold in abeyance any of the powers of a State. the power vested in the Marshalls by law, &c., &c., now there fore in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution hold from her a voice in Congress, on changes proposed to Mr. Lincolu's occuof the forces will be to repossess the forts, places and proper ty seized from the United States. The utmost care will be obor peaceful citizens, &c., &c."

Congress convened in July, 1861. Very early in the session. the House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote. passed a resolution affirming in substance that the object in carrying on the war was the "preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, rights and equality of the States unimpaired;" or of subjugation.'

The Senate passed a separate resolution of similar import. By act of 13th July, 1861, "further to provide for the colleccountry in insurrection, whenever as recited in the first section, "It shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of eleven in a mode different from that prescribed in the Constithe United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, and in the ordinary way." eleven in a mode different from that prescribed in the Constitution, is nothing more nor less than a subversion of the Constitution, are means, and in the ordinary way."

The 2d section empowers the President, whenever he shall have called out the militia, under the act of 1795, and the insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or altogether, so long as such condition of hostility shall con-

The preamble to the act of 22d July, 1862, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws, &c. thus describes the exigency for their employment:

Whereas, Certain of the forts and arsenals, custom houses, and navy yards have been seized, &c., and other violations of he laws have been committed, and threatened, &c.

The act of 6th of August, 1861, to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, in the 7th section, imposes a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars on the United States, and the same is hereby apportioned to the States respectively, in manner fol. tion herewith reported.

To the State of Virginia, \$976,550%

South Carolina, \$363,57%. Georgia, \$584,3674. Alabama, \$529,3131 Mississippi, \$413,0843. Louisiana, 385,886%.

Enumerating the other States. The 52d section provides that should any of the States be in actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, when the act goes into effect, then the several provisions of the act shall be enforced, "so soon as the national authority is re-established."

The President, in his proclamation of 3d May, 1861, calling or volunteers, declares that they are to be "employed for the protection of the national Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union."

By the act of July 11th, 1863, in relation to the Postoffice Department, it is provided "that the time fixed for the institution of suits against the sureties of postmasters, shall not be considered as running in any State or part thereof, the inhabitants whereof shall have been declared in a state of insurrec tion, during the time the insurrection shall continue."

The act of July 15th, 1862, to amend the judicial system of

the United States, among other things, in the first section, enacts that the districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, shall constitute the fourth circuit; "the districts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi shall constitute the fifth circuit."

District Courts of Texas and Florida, to the Circuit Courts. In the least imprudence or indiscretion. The Reporter says

The preamble to the act of 3d of March, 1863, for enrolling Among the prisoners still in that horrible bastile, are

the public tranquility, &c.

The correspondence of the State Department with foreign powers, complained thatthey accorded neutrality to the South as

powers, complained that they accorded neutrality to the South as belligerents, for the reason that it was a mere domestic quarrel and insurrection, which, when suppressed, would leave the States and people precisely as they were before. Such, especially, was the tone of the communications made to the French control of the communication control of the communication control of the control of t

The committee have gone into this review of the solemn United States army. and authoritative acts of the National Government, for the purpose of distinctly presenting the views and purposes of the United States towards the people and States of the South dur-

nav the forts, arsenals and a and the Union, to restore speedily, peace and tranquility. rect taxes are imposed according to the basis fixed by the Constitution. Extraordinary power is given to the President to enforce the revenue laws; the statutes of limitations are suspended against a certain class of persons in these States, so we fail to see that long as the condition of hostility continues. In reforming the they would not have judicial system, which has been applied exclusively to the States applies since 1793, each one of the Southern States was assigned to a force

The 13th amendment to the Constitution pr ress in 1865, was submitted to each of the thirty-six States. have ever disputed, It was acted upon by the Legislatures of the Southern States, Examine them seri-ratified by nearly all of them. Their vote was received, recognized and counted by the Secretary of State, (under the act of Congress for that purpose,) and by their adoption, as much Johnson) has coras the States of the North, East and West, it was made part of ruptly used the ap-

An eminent Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States
has held that so soon as the insurrection was suppressed, and civil law and order were restored, the Constitution became operative and supreme, and no tribunal unknown to it would try and convict the citizen for offences against the United States.

pointing power.

President Lincoln, if we recollect aright upon his accession to office, removed every honest official The same doctrine has been recently announced by the entire bench of the Supreme Court.

In view of all this, it would seem to be too clear for cavil or him in politics, and debate, that the United States are estopped to deny that the it is generally be States lately in insurrection are members of the Federal Union. ed that the less from Congress.

Nor can it be said that such amendment has passed by the constitutional majority, for the excluded States and people have

States lately in insurrection are members of the redefat Union, for all purposes, an important but at Washington given his possible from these repositivitional majority, for the excluded States and people have and authority of the same was overcome, and the Federal su with a silver tea ser-If any of the States were voluntarily unrepresented when this premacy was reinstated, and law and civil tribunals were re- vice. It is also beplished, and the States at once resumed their proper places and relations in it.

If Mississippi is not now entitled to every benefit of the

It is impossible, in our complex system, that a State can oc- to secure in the Suernment in all its departments, uniformly insisted that the southern States were rightfully and legally members of the Union damental principles, that a State may be in the Union for some purposes, and out of it for others. That she may, through her President Lincoln, in his proclamation of the 15th April, Legislature, ratify an amendment of the Constitution, and at 1861, recites: "That whereas the laws of the United States, the same time be excluded from the consideration and vote on Johnson) has cor-

To deny to the State representation, and especially to with-

and laws, do hereby call forth the militia, &c. The first duty the organic law, particularly affecting her, and at the same pancy of the White time, to levy on her people direct taxes, which can only be ap- House, a number of portioned on the representative basis, and all other burdens of articles of plate and served, to avoid any devastation, or interference with property Government, is to hold the State and people under the disabil- furniture disappear ities of conquered territory. War, foreign or domestic, works ed, which reports no alteration in the Constitution-it neither enlarges nor di- Mr. Thad. Stevens minishes the powers of the General Government. Our fathers gas public utter-contemplated the contingency of domestic conflict and strife, ance to in the House hence they conferred on Congress the power to suppress in and more than int all the dignity, rights and equality of the States unimpaired;" surrections. The grant of the power was for the very purpose mated that the said into the said in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest of perpetuating the Constitution, and the Union under it—not reports had substant of perpetuating the Constitution, and the Union under it—not reports had substanto make the insurrection the pretext and occasion to pervert tial foundation. the one and subvert the other.

The claim, as one of the consequences of the war, that the Johnson) has cortion of duties on imports, &c.," authority is given the President to abolish ports of entry, and to regulate trade with the of speech for the doctrine that the United States may conquer elections, and compart of itself.

> There is no such thing known to the Constitution as power in Congress to expel a State for any cause from the Union. There is no rightful power in Congress or all the departments

of the Government combined to refuse admission to their seats States, to prohibit commercial intercourse with such people of Senators and Representatives from Mississippi, for no other reason than because they are accredited from that State. The Senate and House are respectively the judges of the interfered with by election and qualification of their respective members. The the direct conni enquiry is limited to an examination of each individual appli- vance, if not by the

What the qualifications are, are plainly written in the Constitution. If the Congress can go outside of the constitutional matter of history rule and exclude an entire State delegation, because of their po- that soldiers were litical opinions, or those of their constituents; then a majority thrown into Maryin Congress may perpetuate its faction or party in power, by land pending an elecshutting the doors of Congress on all who do not agree with it. tion, who prevented The Committee recommend the adoption of the joint resoluduly qualified citi

SIMRALL.

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, Tha the State of Mississippi refuse to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress as ar-The following is the vote of the House of Representatives

on the above report: YEAS .- Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Acker, Barry, Beauchamy Boddie, Bonner, Boone, Bowden, Brown, of Kemper, Brown, of Yalobusha, Bridgers, of Tallahatchie, Burress, Burton, Cameron, Caperton, Carter, Cole, Cromwell, Daniel, Darden, Deason, Duff, Dunlap, Easterling, Ellis, Foxworth, Gilstrap, Gowan, Graham, Griffin, Gresham, Hamilton, Hanson, Hearne, Heney, Hunter, Hudson, Huffman, Hillyer, Irby, Jones, Kennedy, Kendall, Labauve, Lewis, Lewers, Liddell, Luse, Lyles, Mabry, newspapers were Marable, Mayson, Meares, Merrill, Milton, Montgomery, Morphis, McElroy, McInnis, McLaurin, McRae, McWhorter, Murlock, McRaney, Murray, Owen, Peace, Pennebaker, Philips, Pope, Phipps, Pound, Reid, Robertson, Seal, Shannon, Slover, Steel Simrall, Tankersley, Thompson, Turley, Wall, Walker, Webb, of Amite, Webb, of Franklin, West, Williams—88.

The last Holly Spring's Reporter mentions that Col. Scott, one of the prisoners sent to the Dry Tortugas during the war, under the charge of being a Confederate spy, passed through Holly Springs having, by the intercession of the Commandant's daughter, obtained his release. It is quite common, Col. S. re-The 3d section provides for the transfer of suits from the ports, for the prisoners to be severly lashed on their bare backs, for the least imprudence or indiscretion. The Reporter says that the Federal Union is indissolvable.

The State Convention of 1865 so declared. The Mississippi of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State.

An ordinance passed 9th January, 1861, "to dissolve the United States of Mississippi and other States united with her, &c., &c., is hereby declared null and woid."

The people in the highest form in which they can exert it would be most imperator and effect of the Pardon? The Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to this carries of the House of Results and calling out the national forces, thus describes the civil war:

The propose and pardons except in cases of impeachment." A private and calling out the national forces, thus describes the civil war:

Staff afterwards Inspector General of the Cavalry of the Army of the House and calling out the national forces, thus describes the civil war:

Whereas, There now exist in the United States an insurrect to the suthority thereof, and it is, united with the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is, united and the suthority thereof.

The Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion against the suthority thereof, and it is united a

The ball and chain punishment has been prohibited in the Capitol Prison with-

livered in the Ho

THE IMPRACHMEN ARTICLES .- The ar-

ment of Preside

Johnson, of which

pointed a person to office of Chief Justice in order to dispose of him as, arival for the succe ing Presidency, and preme Court a political element of a pass tisan stamp. 2. He (Andre

ruptly disposed of

public property

There have

3. He ( Andrew mitted acts, and con-

high crimes and mis-

During Lincoln's

term of office, it was

generallyunderstood

that elections were

direction of the administration. It is a zens from voting for Democratic candidates. It is, further, a matter of history that at the election of President in 1864. soldiers belonging to the army, not only voted where they had no legal residence but voted again, and again on electionday at Indianapolis. It is still further recorded that, by the order as well as by the consuppressed and citi-States were arrested withoutwarrant, condemmedwithout trial and imprisoned with-out being sentenced, which deeds "in contemplation of the Constitution, archigh

To make the poin complete, it is only posed articles of im-peachment of Presterwards, if not sent out of the country. From the N. York

crimes and misde-